App. F. IX-4

1940

193 ( )

File No. 4-40

Previous References

Leg 53-39 (1) Legs

Serial Nos. 1

Later References.

G-7214-44-1

(46)

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

Serial Nos. One only

A

Part ~~I~~ for July 1940

SUBJECT.

Mysore Duty on Gold Bill

WD 0573—GPB—22,500—12-9-39

Mysore Duty on Gold Bill"

30 APR 1940 37

App. F. III-2

General and Revenue Secretariat | File No. | of 194

Serial No.

MAY 3 1940

DEMANDS OFFICE 3 MAY 1940 No. 7807 A

The Mysore Duty on Gold (Emergency) Act, 1940 was passed on the 29th February 1940 and will get spent by efflux of time by the 28th August 1940, unless it is brought up before the R.A. and L.C. and placed permanently on the Statute Book.

The administrative Branch will, if approved be asked to take steps to place the Bill before the RA.. and L.C in case it is considered necessary to have the Act in force after the 28th August 1940.

Law Secy.

30.4.40.

7462/30/4

Fin Secy w/c

Hm 7/3/94

3/3/94

3844

3 MAY

A is necessary, as the present price of Gold is likely to continue for a long time. Submitted with a statement showing the objects and reasons for the same, for being placed before the Representative Assembly.

2.5.40.

CPA 2/5/40.

Fin Secy Please prepare fair draft revised

AG 2/5/40

Fair draft put up.

GEN. & REV. SECRETARIAT 4563 7 FINANCE

U.O.No. 3445

2.5.40

AG 2.5.40

Dewan

Law Secy. w/c

NOTE—Contn. Sheet.

Chief Secy with papers

38

Customs Duty on Gold Bill

File No.

General and Revenue Secretariat.

Serial No.

The file may be perused by the Second Member also and then submitted to His Highness.

10/5/40

Fin Sec

10.5.40

13/5

Dy Sec (Rev)

Immediate
Asst D.S.N.

13/5/40

A draft submission note is put up

14.5.40

14/5

Fin Sec

Please put up fair typed draft

14/5/40

Typed draft put up.

14.5.40

14/5

Fin Sec

D.S.N. - Sahib

14/5/40

Dewan)

OFFICE OF THE SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL. 11 MAY 1940 No. 9741

TYPING SECTION 14 MAY 1940 GEN. & ... STT.

DEWAN'S OFFICE 14 MAY 1940 NO. 9983

Submitted to His Highness.

With a view to facilitating the provision of funds for the expanding needs of the administration, His Highness was graciously pleased to approve on the 29th February, 1940 of the issue of an Emergency Act (Act XVII of 1940) authorising the imposition and the payment of a duty on gold equal to three-fourths of the amount by which its sale price exceeds one hundred rupees per ounce of gold in respect of gold produced and issued out of the premises of all gold works on and after the 22nd March, 1940.

This Emergency Act will lapse by efflux of time on the 28th August 1940. As the present price of gold is likely to continue for a long time, it is desirable that steps should be taken to place the Act permanently on the Statute Book by placing it before the Representative Assembly and Legislative Council. A statement of the general principles of the Bill that is accordingly proposed to be placed before the ensuing session of the Representative Assembly is submitted herewith.

The Members of Council are agreeable to the above mentioned proposal and I solicit His Highness's gracious sanction thereto.

Mirza M. Ismail

Camp Fernhill, D E W A N.

15th May, 1940.

Record of Cases submitted for the Orders of His Highness the Maharaja.

Subject.

Proposal to place the Mysore Duty on Gold Bill before the Representative Assembly and the Legislative Council.

Ph
21-5-40

No. 754

Order.

~~KRW~~
18/5/40

General and Revenue
Secretariat.

C.493.

SUBJECT:—

Proposal to place the Mysore Duty on Gold Bill before the R.A and the L.

(*)

31. All urgent or confidential files returned with His Highness' orders may in the absence of instructions or indications to the contrary, be ordinarily circulated to the Members of Council for perusal after the issue of orders.

33. The Secretaries concerned should see that orders in the cases referred to above are issued at once and that the files are returned immediately after to the Chief Secretary for circulation to the Members.

34. In all other cases, the files will first be circulated to the Members of Council at Headquarters and then sent to the Secretariat concerned for the issue of orders.

Circulated to Members of Council for perusal of His Highness' orders before/after issue of orders. (*Vide* Rules 31, 33 and 34 of the Subsidiary Rules for the conduct of business of Council in the Manual of Council Rules and Procedure.)

Chief Secretary to Government.

Through the Secretary to Government,

Financial Department.

23/5/40

10979
23.5.40

FIRST MEMBER OF COUNCIL.

24/5/40

A250
25.5.40

SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL.

26.5

Fin. Secy with Compliments

27.5.40

28/5/40

—Contn. sheet

WD 01152 -GDR 750—21-12-39

General and Revenue
Secretariat.

C.493.

SUBJECT:—

Proposal to place the Mysore Duty on Gold Bill before the R.A and the L.C

(*)

31. All urgent or confidential files returned with His Highness' orders may in the absence of instructions or indications to the contrary, be ordinarily circulated to the Members of Council for perusal after the issue of orders.

33. The Secretaries concerned should see that orders in the cases referred to above are issued at once and that the files are returned immediately after to the Chief Secretary for circulation to the Members.

34. In all other cases, the files will first be circulated to the Members of Council at Headquarters and then sent to the Secretariat concerned for the issue of orders.

Circulated to Members of Council for perusal of His Highness' orders before/after issue of orders. (*Vide* Rules 31, 33 and 34 of the Subsidiary Rules for the conduct of business of Council in the Manual of Council Rules and Procedure.)

Chief Secretary to Government.

Through the Secretary to Government,

Financial Department.

23/5/40

10979
23-5-40

FIRST MEMBER OF COUNCIL.

24/5/40

A250
25.5.40

SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL.

26.5

Fin. Secy with Compliments

28.5.40

27.5.40

NOTE.—Contn. sheet

WD 01152—GPB—750—21-12-38

Protection Branch for necessary
Further action
2 1-6-40

1/6 1/6

The Mysore Emergency Powers Bill.

General and Revenue Secretariat | File No. | of 194 | [App. F. III–2

Serial No.

The general principles of the Bill have been sent to the Rd.

Submitted for order if the Bill may be published under rule 8 of the Rules of Business of the Dc. The Emergency Act title be adopted as the model. The Statement of General Principles title be adopted as the St. of Objects & Reasons

Sme 3/6/40

JMW 3/6

Law Secy)

Dewan)

Hm 3/6/40

MJ 3-6-40

Hm 3/6/40

Issued P.2619 d 4-6-40 (Notification) to the Comptl Rtt. Offr)

For taking further necessary action. As the matter was urgent the Bill has been sent to the Govt Press P.O. Br.

Sme 4.6.40.

The Secretary of the administrative Branch has to read the statement of Genl. Principles in the P[illegible]

Sme 7/6/

3844 Mysore Duty on Gold Bills.

File No. of 194 .

General and Revenue Secretariat.

Serial No.

(in Secy M.C.)

Hon 7/6/40

The Statement of the general principles as explained to the R.A. The representative of the R.A. had a protest and after further discussion and the Financial Secretary the bill was passed by Representative Assembly on 7.6.40

7.6.40

CW

Hon 9/6

Submitted for orders if the following motions may be granted to be included in the Agenda of the Leg. Council

That the Rules of Business and Standing Orders be suspended and the Bill be taken into Consideration at once without reference to a Select Committee

Move

Second.

That the Bill be passed

Move

Second

Submitted for orders whether the Financial Secretary may move the motions and the Law Secretary may second them.

I Members

The ~~Financial Secy~~ may

Submitted to His Highness.

His Highness was graciously pleased to accord sanction to the proposal to place the Mysore Duty on Gold Bill before the Representative Assembly and the Legislative Council.

The general principles of the Bill were accordingly placed before the Assembly in June last and approved by it. The Bill itself was thereafter introduced in the Legislative Council in the same month and passed by it at one sitting after suspending the Rules of Business and Standing Orders.

I now solicit the gracious assent of His Highness the Maharaja to promulgate the Bill into law.

Mirza M. Ismail

DEWAN.

Bangalore,
4th July 1940.

Serial No.

Wool Duty on 7129 "I" 1
Gold Bill

perhaps be in charge of the resolutions and the
Finl Secy may record them

JMW 10/6

Law Secy)

8518/1946.

JUN 12 1940
No 11892

I Member)

Hm 12/6
JMW 12/6

JMW 13/6/40

Hm 13/6.
JMW 13/6

L.C. Mr

for noting the reduction for inclusion in the Agenda
and returning the file.

Sd/- 14.6.40. Noted and returned.

BVN 19-6-40. Protection Branch)

The Bill was introduced in the Legislative Council on the 24th June 1940 and passed by it at the sitting after suspending the Rules of Business and Standing orders.

A D.O. is submitted for approval.

Sd/- 8/7/40.

JMW 4/7

Law Secy.

D.O. No. dated

Secretary
Dewan)

Hm 4/7/40
JMW 4/7

Record of Cases submitted for the Orders of His Highness the Maharaja.

Subject.

Promulgation into law of the Mysore Duty on Gold Bill.

Order.

~~KRW~~

6/7/40

Secretariat.

SUBJECT:—

Promulgation and issue of the Rupee Duty on gold Bill

(*)

31. All urgent or confidential files returned with His Highness' orders may, in the absence of instructions or indications to the contrary, be ordinarily circulated to the Members of Council for perusal after the issue of orders.

33. The Secretaries concerned should see that orders in the cases referred to above are issued at once and that the files are returned immediately after to the Chief Secretary for circulation to the Members.

34. In all other cases, the files will first be circulated to the Members of Council at Headquarters and then sent to the Secretariat concerned for the issue of orders.

Circulated to Members of Council for perusal of His Highness' orders before/after issue of orders. (*Vide* *Rules 31, 33 and 34 of the Subsidiary Rules for the conduct of business of Council in the Manual of Council Rules and Procedure.)

Chief Secretary to Government.

Through the Secretary to Government,

Law .....Department.

10/7/40

415
10.7.40

FIRST MEMBER OF COUNCIL.

18/7/40

474
11.7.40

SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL.

10.7.40

Law Secy. with Compliments.

11.7.40

12/7/40

WD 04642—GPB—500—23-10-39

The Mysore Duty on Gold Act

General and Revenue Secretariat | Legs File No. 4 of 1940. | [App. F. III-2

Serial No.

The previous assent of His Highness was accorded on the 6th July 1940 to promulgate the Bill into Law.

A draft G.O. directing publication of the Act as Act no XIX of 1940 is submitted for orders.

Sec
15/7/40
Dy Sec

Let Secretary may be approved
3
15/7

Hm
2
16/7/40.

Memo: P 371 Legs 4.40.1 dt 17.7.40 directing publication of Act no XIX of 1940

SECY. LAW DEPT. 15 JULY 1940 GOVT OF MYSORE

Alee

THE MYSORE DUTY ON GOLD BILL.

***

~~With a view to find adequate funds for meeting~~ the ~~[illegible] developing needs of the~~ The expansion of several administrative activities, ~~under present economic conditions, Government have been exploring fresh methods for securing the wherewithal to finance the expenditure and in view of~~ In view of the large recent increase in the price of Gold, it is considered desirable that a portion of the increased receipts on this account should be made available to the State for expenditure on beneficient measures intended to meet the urgent needs of the people. Accordingly, an Emergency Act for the imposition and the payment of duty on Gold, equal to three-fourths of the amount by which its sale price exceeds one hundred rupees per ounce of gold, in respect of gold produced and issued out of the premises of all gold works on and after the 22nd day of March 1940, was passed (Act XVII of 1940). The present high price of Gold is likely to continue ~~even after 28th August 1940~~ and ~~accordingly the bill~~ is proposed to ~~be placed~~ the Act permanently on the Statute Book.

and the introduction of measures calculated to improve the material and moral condition of the people entail a progressive increase of public expenditure and the question of finding additional revenue is ~~to be raised. The Government today~~ constant attitude ~~receiving~~ the consideration of Govt

Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.

General and Revenue Secretariat.

No.P. 7619 Dated Bangalore the 4th June 1940.

NOTIFICATION.

Under rule 8 of the rules for the conduct of business of the Mysore Legislative Council, the accompanying Bill to provide for the imposition and the payment of duty on gold is published for general information with the statement of objects and reasons.

By Order,

Secretary,
Mysore Legislative Council.

To

The Compiler, Mysore Gazette for publication in Part IV of the Gazette of the 6th June 1940. and for sending the usual number of copies to the L.C.Office.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS
THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE

ORDER No. P371 Legs 4-40-1

Dated, Bangalore, the 17th July 1940.

Ordered that the accompanying Act to provide for the imposition and the payment of duty on Gold which received the assent of His Highness the Maharaja, on the 6th day of July 1940, be published as Act No. XIX of 1940, in the Mysore Gazette for general information.

H.V. Narayana Rao

Secretary to Government,
Law Department.

To

The Compiler, Mysore Gazette, for publication in Part IV of the Gazette, in English and Kannada and for supply of spare copies as per Standing Orders.

Copy to Translation Section.

TNR-3)

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS
THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE

Read:-

ORDER No. P 371 Legs 4-40-1

Dated, Bangalore, the 17th July 1940.

Ordered that the accompanying Act to provide for the imposition and the payment of duty on Gold which received the assent of His Highness the Maharaja, on the 6th day of July 1940, be published as Act No. XIX of 1940, in the Mysore Gazette for general information.

17/7.

Secretary to Government,
Law Department.

To

The Compiler, Mysore Gazette, for publication in Part IV of the Gazette, in English and Kannada and for supply of spare copies as per Standing Orders.

C.S. Bhadrachar Secy.

TNR-3)

G. R. S. VI.—S-III/14]

DRAFT.

SUBJECT.....

.....

.....

Section. Legis

File No. 4 ~~4~~ 40

Serial No. 1

Proceedings of the Government of H. H. the Maharaja of Mysore.

Diary No. of letter replied to.....

Order No. P 371

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT,

( )

the.....*191*

Ordered that the accompanying Act to provide for the imposition and the payment of duty on gold

which received the assent of His Highness the Maharaja, on the 6th day of July 1940,

Date of issue 12/7/40

Signed by Hon. H. V. N.

be published as ~~Regulation~~ Act No. XIX of 1940, in the *Mysore Gazette* for general information.

Hon'ble 12/7

Secretary to Government.

May this be—

(i) Printed?

(ii) Treated as a standing order?

(iii) Published in the "Gazette" English part?

(iv) Translated?

(v) Placed at the disposal of the Press?

(vi) Published in the "Gazette" Kannada part?

To

The Compiler, *Mysore Gazette*, for publication in Part IV of the Gazette, in English and Kannada and for supply of .....spare copies in English, and .....spare copies in Kannada to this office, and.....spare copies in English and.....spare copies in Kannada to the Curator, Government Central Book Depot, Bangalore. Proofs should be sent to this office for approval before publication.

Spare copies as Standing orders

By Translation.

NOTIFICATION.

Order No. P. 371—*Legis.* 4-40-1, *dated Bangalore, the* 17*th July* 1940.

Ordered that the accompanying Act to provide for the imposition and the payment of duty on Gold which received the assent of His Highness the Maharaja, on the 6th day of July 1940, be published as Act No. XIX of 1940, in the *Mysore Gazette* for general information.

H. V. NARAYANA RAO,
Secretary to Government,
Law Department.

ACT No. XIX OF 1940.

THE MYSORE DUTY ON GOLD ACT, 1940.

(An Act to provide for the imposition and the payment of duty on gold.)

(*Received the assent of His Highness the Maharaja on the 6th day of July 1940*).

Whereas it is expedient to impose a duty on gold and to provide for the payment thereof;

It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Short title and extent.

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Mysore Duty on Gold Act, 1940.

(*2*) It extends to the whole of Mysore.

Definitions.

2. In this Act, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context—

(*a*) "gold works" means any place where gold is extracted from ore;

(*b*) "owner of a gold works" includes his agents and persons in charge of the gold works; and

(*c*) "prescribed" means prescribed by rules made under this Act.

Imposition and payment of duty on gold.

3. (*1*) There shall be paid by the owner of every gold works on all gold which is produced therein and which is issued out of the premises of such works on and after the 22nd day of March 1940, a duty at the rate mentioned in sub-section (2) and at the prescribed place.

(*2*) The duty on every ounce of gold shall be three-fourths of the amount by which its sale price exceeds one hundred rupees.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this sub-section sale price shall mean the amount realised by sale less prescribed charges, if any.

(*3*) The duty shall be payable in the prescribed manner before the end of the month immediately succeeding that in which the gold is sold.

Recovery of an arrear of duty.

4. (*1*) If any duty remains unpaid at the end of the period specified in sub-section (*3*) of section 3, it shall be deemed to be an arrear and the authority to which such duty is payable may, in lieu thereof, recover any sum not exceeding double the amount of the duty unpaid which such authority may, in its discretion, think it reasonable to require.

(*2*) Any arrear of duty or any sum recoverable in lieu thereof under sub-section (*1*) shall be recoverable as an arrear of land revenue.

Issue of gold from gold works.

5. (*1*) No person shall issue any gold out of the premises of any gold works except in the prescribed manner and until rules in this behalf are made, except in accordance with the general or special orders of the Government.

(*2*) Whoever contravenes any such rule or order shall be punishable with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees or to a sum double the amount of the duty payable on any gold issued in contravention of such rule or order, whichever is greater.

Power to make rules.

6. (*1*) The Government may make rules for carrying out the purposes of this Act.

(*2*) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the powers conferred by sub-section (*1*), the rules may provide for all or any of the following matters, namely:—

(*a*) imposing on owners of gold works the duty of furnishing returns and keeping records and books, prescribing the form of such returns

records and books and the particulars to be contained therein and the manner in which the same are to be verified and all such other conditions thereof as may be necessary ;

(*b*) providing for the regulation of the issue of gold out of the premises of gold works ;

(*c*) providing for the manner in which, the place at which and the authority to which the duty shall be payable and for the recovery of arrears ; and

(*d*) providing for the inspection of gold works.

(*3*) Such rules may provide that any breach thereof ıall be punishable with fine which may extend to five ındred rupees :

Provided that the breach of any rule under clause (*b*) sub-section (*2*) shall be punishable with the penalty escribed in sub-section (*2*) of section 5.

7. The Mysore Duty on Gold (Emergency) Act, 1940 (Act No. XVII of 1940), is hereby repealed. But any rules made, anything done and any action taken in exercise of any power conferred by or under the said Mysore Duty on Gold (Emergency) Act, 1940, shall be deemed to have been made, done or taken in exercise of powers conferred by or under this Act as if this Act had commenced on the 29th day of February 1940.

MIRZA M. ISMAIL,
Dewan.

Price: 0-0-6

No.

BANGALORE 4 JUN 40 P.T.O.

INDIAN POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS DEPARTMENT.

1224/P

XF QC 155 LONDON 3 1PC 83 DEWAN OF MYSORE BANGALORE

WE ARE INFORMED THAT AT FORTHCOMING MEETINGS OF ASSEMBLY AND COUNCIL LEGISLATION WILL BE INTRODUCED BY GOVT TO CONVERT TH GOLD DUTY EMERGENCY ACT INTO A PERMANENT MEASURE DIRECTORS OF ALL THE COMPANIES TRUST THAT THIS BILL NOT STAND IN THE WAY OF EARLY CONSIDERATION OF PROPOSAL TO REPLACE DUTY BY A TAX ON PROFITS AS HAS BEEN DONE IN SOUTH AFRICA AND HAS BEEN ADVOCATED IN THE CHAIRMENS SPEECHES AT THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETINGS

JOHN TAYLORE AND SONS

MS 2. 6.40

2569

4-6-40

The sequence of entries at the beginning of this telegram is—class of telegram, time handed in, serial number (in the case of foreign telegrams only), office of origin, date, service instructions (if any) and number of words.

This form must accompany any enquiry respecting this telegram.

MGIFPAb.

Shown to Mr. 6.6.40
on his file for the present

OFFICE OF THE DEWAN OF MYSORE

ORDERS	OFFICE NOTE
	This may be sent to the Collection Branch for being filed in the collection relating to the duty on gold. J 22-8-43

4. GENERAL PRINCIPLES OF THE MYSORE DUTY on GOLD BILL.

The SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT, FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT (Mr. A.N. Raghavachar) explained the gen of the bill as follows:—

Mr. B.L. BYANNA enquired what the realisations anticipated from this duty would be.

Mr. A.N. RAGHAVACHAR replied that it came to Rs. 3 lakhs during the 3 months of its levy in the current year (1939-40) and that about Rs. 26 lakhs were anticipated for the year 1940-41.

Mr. Y.V. MUNUSAMI IYER pointed out that the people of Mysore would not be affected by this duty, while at the same time the general revenues of the State would be benefited to the extent of Rs. 26 lakhs annually. He therefore supported the bill.

Mr. Nayara KEMPANNA hoped that in view of this income which was in the nature of a windfall, the Government would see their way to reduce the rates of

assessment and thus lighten the burden on the raiyats.

Mr. KAVETI RANGAPPA enquired whether the proposed duty would have to be paid on gold taken to the bazaar by private parties for curing purposes or only on the gold extracted from the mines.

Mr. A.N. RAGHAVACHAR replied that it was payable only in the latter case.

Mr. Bhupalam R.CHANDRASEKHARAYYA apprehended that as the Act was intended to be placed permanently on the statute book, it might adversely affect any indigenous enterprise that might be started in future in places other than the Kolar Gold Fields. For this reason, he suggested that the duty be made leviable only from gold mining companies existing at present. In the alternative, he suggested that a time limit be prescribed after which this legislation would automatically cease to operate unless specially extended.

Proceeding, he observed that, as was hinted in the Dewan's opening Address, the world conditions were uncertain. And the investing public had become panicky even in respect of Government loan bonds. Even the Government of India had been put to the necessity of issuing communiques with a view to allaying fears in that regard. In such circumstances, he thought it would be prudent for the Mysore Government to convert the realisations from gold duty into bullion and keep them in deposit as long as the present war lasted, so that greater confidence in the stability of Government securities might be created. He also suggested that this extraordinary income should be utilised only for industrial developments in the State.

Mr. HENRY N.WHITE spoke in English as follows:—

Mr. KHAJI SYED YUSUF SAHIB opposed the suggestions made by Mr. Bhupathi Chandrasekharaya and said that the suggestion to levy the duty only from the existing companies would be wrong in principle and also lead to a misunderstanding on the ground that it was directed only against enterprises owned by foreigners. It would be very undesirable, in his opinion, to give room for such an impression. The speaker was also not in favour of ear-marking revenue from any particular source for carrying on specific activities of Government and suggested that all the revenue realized from the levy under reference should first be merged in the general revenues of the State and then utilized for the purposes intended.

He further thought that it would not be right for the Government to resort to hoarding of gold bullion, at any rate, in view of the present fluctuations in price. Hoarded gold would be dead capital which did nobody any good.

Rao Sahib M. RAMASWAMY spoke as follows:-- Sir, it is not as though the enhancement of duty on gold contemplated in this bill has been availed of by Government as an opportunity to earn more revenue. It is a tax on excess profits ~~which is being~~ made by the different companies which are manufacturing gold. Strictly speaking, the State has lost enormous wealth on account of the exploitation of our gold mines by these companies. Even supposing the gold was not removed at all, it would still have been an asset to future generations. By the removal of so much gold, a large part of the wealth of the State is gone. It is only a very small part of the value of this gold that is being paid as royalty to the Government. I am quite sure that the gold mining companies also appreciate the view that when an opportunity has arisen for them to make such an enormous profit -- this profit was not expected either by the companies or by the Government -- they must share it with the State, which after all is the proprietor of the land. This is a windfall that has come not only here but all over the world, where huge profits are being made by gold mining companies. The State has to carry on the normal administration even in abnormal times like this. It has to make large contributions for various things, incur expenditure of an extraordinature nature and pay several times over for activities of a normal kind. The times being abnormal, and particularly on account of the war, the general tax-payer also is put to a lot of trouble and inconvenience. It is very difficult even for the best economists to find out how the future will develop itself. Under the circums-

I ~~shall~~ should congratulate the Financial Secretary on his having brought up a scheme which brings the State a part of the excess profits of the gold mining companies without at the same time unnecessarily harass/ing them. They need not grudge to part with a portion of such profits. The amount that is collected in the shape of this duty will be certainly used by the State either for war purposes or for maintaining troops or for helping our own raiyats. It is not intended to be hoarded up for the benefit of future generations. There are several items of expenditure to be met by the State and this small item of revenue will be very helpful in times like this.

So I heartily support the bill.

Mr. S.C. MALLIAH, who spoke next, congratulated the Government on bringing up this bill. The reasons adduced by a previous speaker in opposing the bill, he said, were not at all convincing. When a commercial concern got a windfall and made abnormal profits, the State was entitled to a share of such profits. If such excess profits were not taxed, the taxpayers would naturally nourish a legitimate grievance and have good cause for complaint.

Proceeding, he said that the member who opposed the bill had himself admitted that/such excess profits in South Africa were being entirely appropriated by the ~~South~~ African Government. Such being the case, he failed to understand why that member should object to this Government getting a share of the profits made by the local gold mines. The sudden rise in the price of gold was mainly due to the/war conditions and was not the result of any efforts on the part of the companies so that these could have no grievance if the State

State expected a part of the profits to be made over to the Government. Besides, the prices of almost every commodity were going up and poor people were experiencing considerable difficulty. It was therefore necessary that Government should find the wherewithal for going to the relief of such people.

Again, there was an obligation on the part of the State as well as its people to do everything they could to help the Imperial Government to prosecute this war. For that, large sums of money were needed. In addition, there was urgent need to provide funds for several nation-building departments such as irrigational projects, education etc. The State was thus obliged to tap fresh sources of income and the proposed measure was calculated to achieve that end.

In this connection, he was glad to note the Financial Secretary's statement that this duty would be utilised for expenditure on beneficient measures intended to meet the urgent needs of the people. He suggested that the realizations from this tax should be ear-marked for the expansion of primary education in the State.

Mr. Ballam SRINIVASA RAO, who also supported the bill, pointed out that all the excess profits which the mines were now getting were in the nature of an unearned increment so that the proposed tax was thoroughly justified. The companies had no reason to complain against the levy. On the other hand, they ought to be grateful to the Government. According to the original contract, the lease in favour of the companies had expired some ~~years~~ months back, and the Government had extended the lease for a further period , so that the former were enabled to continue to make enormous profits. Strictly speaking, all their buildings and the remaining ore should

legitimately

legitimately be regarded as property of the State. Under these circumstances, the member failed to stand why the companies should grudge to part with a share of their excess profits in favour of a Government, which had shown so many concessions to them.

Mr. L. VEMA REDDY supported the Bill and had no doubt that every member of the House would do likewise.

Mr. G. MALLANNA was of opinion that this bill should have been brought before the House 10 or 15 years ago in which case the State would have shared in the profits of the gold mining companies to the tune of several lakhs by now. The delay on the part of the Government had meant good luck to the companies for years past. And even now, what the Government expected of the Companies was only a share of the excess profits and as such, there was no reason why the companies should grudge it seeing that they profited by the contract immensely for several years. Moreover, he said that the gold field area also would be benefited by the improvements that might be effected by the Government with the aid of this revenue. On these grounds, he supported the measure under discussion.

Mr. Bhupalam R. CHANDRASEKHARAIYA.- Sir, I should not have risen a second time to speak on this question, but for the rather surprising objection to the bill that emanated from the hon. member from the Kolar Gold Fields. I should have thought that with the long period of encouragement and active help that the Government of Mysore have rendered to the Gold Mining Company, the greatest support to this measure should have come from that quarter. But I am sadly disappointed in this. We have known that it is not

merely a small proportion of excess profits that is being collected as taxes now in other countries. Recently we heard a Labour Member who has now risen to the Cabinet, stating in the House of Commons that it was not merely a proportion of profits but cent per cent profits, that should be appropriated by the State. It is not any such thing that the Government of Mysore have proposed to levy here from excess profits on gold; but it is only 75 per cent of the realisations over and above a certain price, that too, war-time price. If the war terminates tomorrow, it is very likely that the price will come down and the company will not have to pay this tax at all. It is therefore most surprising that we should have this objection from the companies. Till now a sort of friendly relationship has been built up between the Government and the Gold Mining Companies. We have helped them to carry away so much of wealth from this country. We have not at all raised any voice of protest till now. Hence I appeal to him similarly not to raise any protest against this small measure. I am voicing the opinion of the whole State, not one person excepted, when I make this appeal to him Mr. Whitte not to come in the way of this measure in any manner whatsoever.

Mr. K. LAKSHMINARAYANA RAO.- Sir, the objection taken to this bill by the hon. member that side was that it was wrong in principle. This House fails to understand how it is wrong in principle. It is the duty of every duly constituted authority to see to the proper and equitable distribution of wealth in the country. It may be urged that there are contractual obligations and they must be respected. But it must

be realized that there are certain rights which are inherent in the Government of a State. There is always the implication that such rights are reserved. Therefore the objection does not hold water. The Government need not be even so very apologetic in introducing this bill because, it is so just and natural that it appeals to one and all. The capitalist may consider that his profits are getting reduced by this measure. But he should congratulate himself that he is able to carry on an industry of that kind in a peaceful country, making such a huge and devastating profit. He should not adversely hit the raiyats' interests.

To show that this levy is not wrong in principle, I should like to refer to the utterances made by the Dewan times without number during the sessions of this Assembly itself, to the effect that taxation should first be directed to natural resources. That is where the raiyat will not be hit at all. So that the revenue from forest, gold mining and such other things where Nature provides in an ample measure for the relief of one and all should be resorted to in the first instance by Government. Therefore it is a sound policy to tap this source of income. Whil on this topic, I am reminded of an episode which is well known in Grecian history. When a prince wanted to have some sort of tuition in statesmanship, he was taken to Syracuse. An elderly man took him to a field where some corn was grown. The topmost corn was cut. The prince was learning the art of statesmanship and this was done in order to demonstrate to him that persons who make the utmost profit are the persons that must first of all be tapped or approached before attacking the lower strata. So that, it is

a reasonable and sound policy. Because there is some diminution in the large profit made by the mining companies, it is no ground to say that Government is wrong in taking a portion of it. Some of the profit must be shared by the administration. But for the extension of the contract by the Administration on account of long association the Government must have been moved to extend the lease -- these profits could not be earned by the Companies at all. It is but natural to expect that the mining companies shall also render their usual and normal assistance to Government in carrying on the administration in the best interests of the raiyats and the population as a whole. I am not saying all this because the mining companies are owned by foreigners. Mr. Bhupalam Chandrasekharaiya referred to indigenous industries. But that does not savour of any ill-feeling to the foreigner or anything like that. The bill is not aimed against any foreigners. It is an accident that the gold mining companies happen to be managed by foreigners. Even if it had been an indigenous enterprise, I am sure Government would have introduced this measure.

I feel that Government deserve to be congratulated on the rather belated introduction of this bill. The whole House is unanimous in supporting this bill because, it promises to wet the parched up throat of the raiyat. In fact, this amount might be localised in bullion and kept with a view to stabilise public finance. But the Finance Department knows best how to use this amount in the very best interests of the State. The Government has now asserted ~~its~~ their rights as the landlord. ~~It~~ They should have done so long back.

The House rose for lunch at this stage and reassembled at 3-45 P.M.

Mr. B.L. BYANNA supported the general principles of the bill, but hoped that as stated by in the Financial Secretary's Explanatory Memorandum, receipts from the duty would be ear-marked for nation building purposes.

The DIWAN SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT, FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT (Mr. A.N. Raghavachar) speaking in English said:-- Sir, some of the members have already replied to the points raised by the representative of the Mining Companies. But I have got to express my surprise at the arguments put forward by him. I had thought that in view of the assurance given by the Dewan in his opening speech, the companies would have no objection to accepting the arrangement. I have also to point out that there are some inconsistencies in the arguments put forward by that representative.

In the first place, he feared that the companies would be heavy losers on account of the proposed law but in the next breath, he admitted that in any case the mines would have to surrender to Great Britain all that they got in the shape of extra profits. The companies could not retain the profits for themselves. Whether this Government was going to help Great Britai in the war measures or not is a matter concerning the Mysore Government and Great Britain. This Government would never lag behind others so far as help for the successful prosecution of the war is concerned. But the point to be borne in mind in connection with the present bill is that the mining companies can in no way be benefited even if the proposed levy was not made.

The mining representative had referred to the

price of gold and to high grade and low grade ores. These are highly technical matters. No two mines in the world are alike. For example, in some cases, a gold mine may be in a volcanic region; in another case, it may be in alluvial deposit. So the case of each individual mine will have to be dealt with on its own merits and it cannot be said that what applies to one must necessarily apply to another.

There seems to be some misapprehension in the minds of some members so far as the price of gold is concerned. When Great Britian went off the gold standard, the link between gold standard and Indian currency ceased to exist. So, our taxation measures are not going to affect the price of gold or its relationship with sterling or dollar or the balance of exchange as a result of international payments of exchange. Under the present management of credit and currency, it will not be right to think that the proposed taxation is likely to affect the price of gold.

Government are intent upon pursuing the proposed legislation and do not wish to go back upon what they have now stated.

The general principles of the bill were put to vo and passed.

ಏರ್ಪಾಡುಗಳಿಗಾಗಿ ತಗಲುವ ವೆಚ್ಚಕ್ಕೆ ಒದಗಿಸಲು ಅನುಕೂಲವಾಗುವುದು. ಈ ಉದ್ದೇಶದಿಂದ, ಚಿನ್ನದಮೇಲೆ ಸುಂಕವನ್ನು ವಿಧಾಯಕಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೂ ಮತ್ತು ಸುಂಕವನ್ನು ಪಾವತಿಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೂ ಅವಕಾಶ ಕಲ್ಪಿಸಿ ಒಂದು ಜರೂರಾತಿಯ ಕಾನೂನನ್ನು ಏರ್ಪಡಿಸಲಾಯಿತು. (ಇದೇ 1940ನೆಯ ಇಸವಿಯ XVIIನೆಯ ನಂಬರಿನ ಆಕ್ಟು.) 1940ನೆಯ ಇಸವಿ ಮಾರ್ಚಿ 22ನೆಯ ತಾರೀಖಿನ ದಿನ ಮತ್ತು ಆ ತಾರೀಖಿನ ತರುವಾಯ ಚಿನ್ನವನ್ನು ತೆಗೆಯುವ ಕಾರ್ಯಕಲಾಪಗಳ ಸಂಬಂಧವಾದ ಎಲ್ಲ ಕಾರ್ಯಸ್ಥಾನಗಳಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಉತ್ಪತ್ತಿಯಾಗತಕ್ಕ ಮತ್ತು ಆ ಕಾರ್ಯಸ್ಥಾನಗಳ ಪರಿಸರಗಳಿಂದ ಹೊರಗೆ ಕಳುಹಿಸಲ್ಪಡತಕ್ಕ ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದು ಔನ್ಸ್ ಚಿನ್ನದ ಮೇಲೂ ಪಾವತಿ ಮಾಡಬೇಕಾದ ಸುಂಕವು ಆ ಔನ್ಸ್ ಚಿನ್ನದ ಮಾರಾಟದ ಬೆಲೆಯ ಮೊಬಲಗು ಒಂದುನೂರು ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳಿಗಿಂತ ಎಷ್ಟು ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿದೆಯೋ ಆ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಮೊಬಲಗಿನ ಮುಕ್ಕಾಲುಪಾಲಿನಷ್ಟಿರತಕ್ಕದೆಂದು ಆ ಕಾನೂನಿನಲ್ಲಿ ವಿಧಾಯಕ ಮಾಡಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಈಗ ಏರಿರತಕ್ಕ ಚಿನ್ನದ ಬೆಲೆಯು ಮುಂದೆಯೂ ಹಾಗೆಯೇ ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿರುವ ಸಂಭವವಿದೆ. ಆದುದರಿಂದ ಆ ಜರೂರಾತಿಯ ಕಾನೂನನ್ನು ಖಾಯಮಾದ ಒಂದು ಕಾನೂನನ್ನಾಗಿ ಏರ್ಪಡಿಸಬೇಕೆಂದು ಉದ್ದೇಶಿಸಿ, ಈಗ ಮಸೂದಾ ಕಾನೂನನ್ನು ರಚಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.

---

5. ಲ್ಯಾಂಡ್ ರೆವೆನ್ಯೂ ಕೋಡನ್ನು ತಿದ್ದುಪಾಟು ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ರಚಿತವಾದ ಮಸೂದಾಕಾನೂನಿನ ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ ನಿಯಮಗಳ ವಿವರಣೆ.

ಇನಾಂ ಗ್ರಾಮಗಳೇ ಮುಂತಾದ ಪರಭಾರೆಯಾದ ಗ್ರಾಮಗಳಿರತಕ್ಕ ಇನಾಂದಾರರೇ ಮುಂತಾದವರು (ಎಂದರೆ, "ಮೇಲ್ಪಟ್ಟ ಹಿಡುವಳಿದಾರರು") ತಮ್ಮ ಗ್ರಾಮಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ತಮಗೆ ಗುತ್ತಿಗೆ ಅಥವಾ ಜಮಾನು ಕಂದಾಯವನ್ನು ಕೊಡುವವರಿಂದ (ಎಂದರೆ, "ಕೀಳ್ಪಟ್ಟ ಹಿಡುವಳಿದಾರರಿಂದ") ಅಥವಾ ತಮ್ಮ ಹಿಡುವಳಿ ಜಮಾನುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಹಿಸ್ಸೆಗಳನ್ನು ಪಡೆದಿರುವ ಜಂಟಿ ಹಿಸ್ಸೆದಾರರುಗಳಿಂದ ಪಾವತಿಯಾಗಬೇಕಾಗಿರತಕ್ಕ ಗುತ್ತಿಗೆಯನ್ನು ಅಥವಾ ಜಮಾನು ಕಂದಾಯವನ್ನು ಅವರಿಂದ ವಸೂಲ್ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಮುಂಜಾಗರೂಕತೆಯ ಕ್ರಮಗಳನ್ನೂ ಮತ್ತು ಇತರ ಕ್ರಮಗಳನ್ನೂ ಜರುಗಿಸುವುದರ ಮೂಲಕ ತಮಗೆ ಸಹಾಯ ಒದಗಿಸಬೇಕೆಂದು ಡೆಪ್ಯುಟಿ ಕಮಿಷನರವರಿಗೆ ಅರ್ಜಿ ಬರೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಬಹುದೆಂದು ಲ್ಯಾಂಡ್ ರೆವೆನ್ಯೂ ಕೋಡಿನ 97ನೆಯ ಪ್ರಕರಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಈಗ ವಿಧಾಯಕವಾಗಿದೆ. ಪರಂತು, ಹಾಗೆ ಅರ್ಜಿಯನ್ನು ಬರೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕಾದರೆ, ಆ ಗುತ್ತಿಗೆಯು ಅಥವಾ ಜಮಾನು ಕಂದಾಯವು ಸಂದಾಯವಾಗಬೇಕಾಗಿ ಬಂದ ರೆವೆನ್ಯೂ ಸಾಲಿನ ಕೊನೆಯಿಂದ ಅಥವಾ ಷಿಕ್ಮಿ ಸಾಲಿನ ಕೊನೆಯಿಂದ ಎರಡು ವರ್ಷಗಳೊಳಗಾಗಿ ಅರ್ಜಿಯನ್ನು ಬರೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕೆಂದೂ ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ ಈಗ ವಿಧಾಯಕವಾಗಿದೆ. ಮೈಸೂರು ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನದ ಇನಾಂಗ್ರಾಮಗಳಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಮತ್ತು ಜೋಡಿಗ್ರಾಮಗಳಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಇರತಕ್ಕ ಇನಾಂದಾರರುಗಳ ಮತ್ತು ಷಿಕ್ಮಿದಾರರುಗಳ ಸ್ಥಿತಿಗತಿಗಳನ್ನು ಉತ್ತಮಗೊಳಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ತಕ್ಕ ಏರ್ಪಾಡುಗಳನ್ನು ಸೂಚಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಒಂದು ಸಮಿತಿಯನ್ನು ನೇಮಕಮಾಡಿದ್ದುದು ಸರಿಯಷ್ಟೆ. ಇನಾಂದಾರರುಗಳು ತಮಗೆ ಬರಬೇಕಾದ ಗುತ್ತಿಗೆಗಳನ್ನು ವಸೂಲ್ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಇನ್ನೂ ಉತ್ತಮ ರೀತಿಯ ಸೌಕರ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸಬೇಕಾದುದು ಅವಶ್ಯಕವೆಂದು ಆ ಸಮಿತಿಯವರು ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯಪಟ್ಟರು; ಮತ್ತು ರೆವೆನ್ಯೂ ಜಾರಿಕ್ರಮಗಳ ಮೂಲಕ ಗುತ್ತಿಗೆಯನ್ನಾಗಲಿ ಅಥವಾ ಜಮಾನು ಕಂದಾಯವನ್ನಾಗಲಿ ವಸೂಲ್ಮಾಡುವ ಸಂಬಂಧದಲ್ಲಿ ಡೆಪ್ಯುಟಿ ಕಮಿಷನರವರ ಸಹಾಯವನ್ನು ಕೋರುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಲ್ಯಾಂಡ್ ರೆವೆನ್ಯೂ ಕೋಡಿನ 97ನೆಯ ಪ್ರಕರಣಕ್ಕೆ ಸೇರಿದ ಷರತ್ತಿನ ನಿಯಮದಲ್ಲಿ ಗೊತ್ತು ಮಾಡಿರುವ ಎರಡು ವರ್ಷಗಳ ಅವಧಿಯನ್ನು, ಗುತ್ತಿಗೆ ಅಥವಾ ಕಂದಾಯವು ನಗದಾಗಿ ಪಾವತಿಯಾಗುವ ಸಂದರ್ಭಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಆರು ವರ್ಷಗಳಿಗೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸಬೇಕೆಂದೂ, ಧಾನ್ಯ ಮುಂತಾದ ವ್ಯವನಾಯದ ಉತ್ಪನ್ನಗಳ ರೂಪದಲ್ಲಿ ಗುತ್ತಿಗೆಯನ್ನು ಪಾವತಿಮಾಡುವ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಈಗ ಜಾರಿಯಲ್ಲಿರುವ ನಿಯಮವು ಬದಲಾವಣೆಯಾಗದೆ ಹಾಗೆಯೇ ಇರಬೇಕೆಂದೂ ಆ ಸಮಿತಿಯವರು ಸಲಹೆಮಾಡಿದರು. ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಇತರ ಸಲಹೆಗಳೊಡನೆ ಈ ಸಲಹೆಯನ್ನೂ ಅಂಗೀಕರಿಸಿ ಹುಕುಂ ಸಾದರುಮಾಡಿದರು. ಅದೇ 1935ನೆಯ ಇಸವಿ ಜುಲೈ 15ನೆಯ ತಾರೀಖಿನ 350–409—ಎಲ್. ಆರ್. 110–33–14ನೆಯ ನಂಬರಿನ ಹುಕುಂ.

ಅದಕ್ಕನುಸಾರವಾಗಿ, ಲ್ಯಾಂಡ್ ರೆವೆನ್ಯೂ ಕೋಡಿನ 97ನೆಯ ಪ್ರಕರಣದ ಮೊದಲನೆಯ ಷರತ್ತಿನ ನಿಯಮವನ್ನು ಈ ಕೆಳಗೆ ಕಂಡಂತೆ ತಿದ್ದುಪಾಟುಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಉದ್ದೇಶಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ—ತಿದ್ದುಪಾಟಾದ ಆ ಷರತ್ತಿನ ನಿಯಮವು ಈ ರೀತಿ ಇರುತ್ತದೆ :—

"ಪರಂತು ಹಾಗೆ ಹಾಕಿಕೊಳ್ಳತಕ್ಕ ಅರ್ಜಿಗಳನ್ನು, ಸದರಿ ಗುತ್ತಿಗೆಯು ಅಥವಾ ಜಮಾನು ಕಂದಾಯವು ಯಾವ ರೆವೆನ್ಯೂ ಸಾಲಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಅಥವಾ ಷಿಕ್ಮಿ ಸಾಲಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಪಾವತಿಯಾಗಬೇಕಾಗಿದ್ದಿತೋ ಆ ಸಾಲಿನ ಆಖ್ಯೆರಿನಿಂದ ಎರಡು ವರ್ಷಗಳೊಳಗಾಗಿ, ಮತ್ತು ಸರ್ವೇ ಮತ್ತು ಸೆಟ್ಲ್‌ಮೆಂಟನ್ನು ಜಾರಿಗೆ ತಂದಿರುವ ಇನಾಂ ಗ್ರಾಮಗಳೇ ಮುಂತಾದುವುಗಳ (ಎಂದರೆ 'ಪರಭಾರೆಯಾದ' ಗ್ರಾಮಗಳ) ಅಥವಾ ಕಾಯಂ ಗುತ್ತಾ ಗ್ರಾಮಗಳ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಾದರೆ ಆ ಸಾಲಿನ ಆಖ್ಯೆರಿನಿಂದ ಆರು ವರ್ಷಗಳೊಳಗಾಗಿ ಬರೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು."

ಮೇಲೆ ನಮೂದಿಸಿರುವಂತೆ ತಿದ್ದುಪಡಿಯನ್ನು ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಈಗಿನ ಮಸೂದಾ ಕಾನೂನು ರಚಿತವಾಗಿದೆ.

ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು,
ತಾರೀಖು 23ನೆಯ ಮೇ 1940

ಎಚ್. ವಿ. ನಾರಾಯಣರಾವ್,
ಮೈಸೂರು ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರತಿನಿಧಿ ಸಭೆಯ ಸೆಕ್ರೆಟರಿ.

WD 3796—GPB—450—24-5-40

ಮೈಸೂರು ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರತಿನಿಧಿ ಸಭೆ.

ಬಡ್ಜೆಟ್ ಅಧಿವೇಶನ—ಜೂನ್ 1940.

ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರತಿನಿಧಿ ಸಭೆಯವರ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಒಪ್ಪಿಸತಕ್ಕ ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಕಾರ್ಯಕಲಾಪಗಳ ವಿವರ.

1. 1903ನೆಯ ಇಸವಿಯ ಮೈಸೂರು ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನದ ರಿಜಿಸ್ಟ್ರೇಷನ್ ಆಕ್ಟನ್ನು ಮತ್ತಷ್ಟು ತಿದ್ದುಪಾಟುಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ರಚಿತವಾದ ಮಸೂದಾ ಕಾನೂನಿನ ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ ನಿಯಮಗಳ ವಿವರಣೆ.

ಜಮೀನುಗಳನ್ನು ಅಡಮಾನಮಾಡುವುದು, ವಿಕ್ರಯಮಾಡುವುದು ಇವೇ ಮುಂತಾದ ವ್ಯವಹಾರಗಳ ಸಂಬಂಧದಲ್ಲಿ ಹಕ್ಕು ಬದಲಾವಣೆಯಾದಾಗ, ಹಾಗೆ ಹಕ್ಕು ಬದಲಾವಣೆಯಾಗಿರುವ ಅಂಶವನ್ನು ರಿಜಿಸ್ಟರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ದಾಖಲು ಮಾಡಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ 1927ನೆಯ ಇಸವಿಯ ಜಮೀನು ಹಕ್ಕುಗಳ ದಾಖಲಾತಿಯ ಆಕ್ಟಿನ ಮೇರೆಗೆ ಫೀಜು ಪಾವತಿಯಾಗಬೇಕಾಗಿರುವುದು ಸರಿಯಷ್ಟೆ. ಹೀಗೆ ಪಾವತಿಯಾಗಬೇಕಾದ ಫೀಜನ್ನು, ಆ ಹಕ್ಕು ಬದಲಾವಣೆಗೆ ಕಾರಣವಾದ ಜಮೀನಿನ ಅಡಮಾನ, ವಿಕ್ರಯ ಮುಂತಾದ ವ್ಯವಹಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟ ದಸ್ತಾವೇಜು ಸಬ್-ರಿಜಿಸ್ಟ್ರಾರರ ಆಫೀಸಿನಲ್ಲಿ ರಿಜಿಸ್ಟರಾಗುವ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿಯೇ, ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟ ಆಸಾಮಿಗಳಿಂದ ವಸೂಲ್ಮಾಡಿ ಕೊಳ್ಳುವಂತೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಆಪ್ಪಣೆಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂಬುದಾಗಿ ಕೋರಿ, ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರತಿನಿಧಿ ಸಭೆಯ ಸದಸ್ಯರುಗಳು 1935ನೆಯ ಇಸವಿಯ ಜೂನ್ ತಿಂಗಳಿನಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆದ ಆ ಸಭೆಯ ಅಧಿವೇಶನದಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಮತ್ತು ಆಕ್ಟೋಬರ್ ತಿಂಗಳಿನಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆದ ಅಧಿವೇಶನದಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಅರಿಕೆಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದರು. ಆ ಅರಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಅವಗಾಹನೆಗೆ ತಂದುಕೊಂಡು ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಆ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ಹುಕುಮನ್ನು ಸಾದರುಮಾಡಿದರು. ದಸ್ತಾವೇಜುಗಳನ್ನು ರಿಜಿಸ್ಟರು ಮಾಡಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಪಾವತಿಮಾಡಬೇಕಾದ 'ರಿಜಿಸ್ಟ್ರೇಷನ್' ಫೀಜನ್ನು ಸಬ್-ರಿಜಿಸ್ಟ್ರಾರರ ಆಫೀಸಿನಲ್ಲಿ ವಸೂಲು ಮಾಡುವ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿಯೇ, ಹಕ್ಕು ಬದಲಾವಣೆಯ ಫೀಜನ್ನೂ ಸಹ ("ಮ್ಯುಟೇಷನ್ ಫೀಜನ್ನೂ" ಸಹ) ವಸೂಲ್ಮಾಡುವ ಏರ್ಪಾಡನ್ನು ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದು ಡಿಸ್ಟ್ರಿಕ್ಟಿನ ಒಂದೊಂದು ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಸದ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ ಆಚರಣೆಗೆ ತಂದು ಹಂಗಾಮಿಯಾಗಿ ಕೆಲವು ಕಾಲ ಪರೀಕ್ಷಿಸಿ ನೋಡಬಹುದೆಂಬುದಾಗಿ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಆ ಹುಕುಮಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಅಪ್ಪಣೆ ಮಾಡಿದರು. ಅದರಂತೆಯೇ ಆ ಏರ್ಪಾಡನ್ನು 1935ನೆಯ ಇಸವಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮೊದಲು ಎಂಟು ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಆಚರಣೆಗೆ ತರಲಾಯಿತು. ಆ ಏರ್ಪಾಡು ಚೆನ್ನಾಗಿ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಾ ಬಂದುದಾಗಿ ಕಂಡುದರಿಂದ, ಆ ಮುಂದಿನ ವರ್ಷದಲ್ಲಿ ಮತ್ತೆ ಎಂಟು ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕುಗಳಲ್ಲಿಯೂ, ಅದರ ಮುಂದಿನ ವರ್ಷದಲ್ಲಿ ಇನ್ನೂ ಎಂಟು ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು ಗಳಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಅದನ್ನು ಆಚರಣೆಗೆ ತರಲಾಯಿತು. ಈಗ ಆ ಏರ್ಪಾಡು 24 ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕುಗಳಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಮತ್ತು ಎರಡು ಸಬ್-ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕುಗಳಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಆಚರಣೆಯಲ್ಲಿದೆ.

ಈ ಏರ್ಪಾಡಿನ ಫಲಿತಾಂಶಗಳು ತೃಪ್ತಿಕರವಾಗಿ ಕಂಡುಬಂದಿವೆ; ಆದುದರಿಂದ, ಹಕ್ಕು ಬದಲಾವಣೆಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟ ದಸ್ತಾವೇಜುಗಳು ರಿಜಿಸ್ಟರಾಗುವ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ಹಕ್ಕು ಬದಲಾವಣೆಯ ಫೀಜನ್ನು (ಎಂದರೆ "ಮ್ಯುಟೇಷನ್ ಫೀಜನ್ನು") ಪಾವತಿಮಾಡಬೇಕಾದುದು ನಿರ್ಬಂಧಕವಾಗಿರುವಂತೆ ನಿಯಮವನ್ನು ಏರ್ಪಡಿಸು ವುದು ಯುಕ್ತವೆಂದು ಭಾವಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಅಂಥ ನಿಯಮವನ್ನು ಏರ್ಪಡಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಮೈಸೂರು ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನದ ರಿಜಿಸ್ಟ್ರೇಷನ್ ಆಕ್ಟನ್ನು ತಕ್ಕ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ತಿದ್ದುಪಾಟುಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಉದ್ದೇಶಿಸಿ ಈ ಮಸೂದಾ ಕಾನೂನನ್ನು ರಚಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.

---

2. 1890ನೆಯ ಇಸವಿಯ ಮೈಸೂರು ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನದ ಆಯುಧಗಳ ಆಕ್ಟನ್ನು ಮತ್ತಷ್ಟು ತಿದ್ದುಪಾಟುಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ರಚಿತವಾದ ಮಸೂದಾ ಕಾನೂನಿನ ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ ನಿಯಮಗಳ ವಿವರಣೆ.

ಬಂದೂಕುಗಳೇ ಮುಂತಾದುವನ್ನು ಇಟ್ಟುಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಯಾವನಾದರೂ ಒಬ್ಬ ಮನುಷ್ಯನು ಲೈಸೆನ್ಸನ್ನು ಪಡೆದಿದ್ದು, ಆ ಲೈಸೆನ್ಸನ್ನು ರದ್ದುಪಡಿಸಿದ ಮೇಲೂ ಅಥವಾ ಆ ಲೈಸೆನ್ಸಿನ ಅವಧಿಯು ಮುಗಿದ ಮೇಲೂ ಅವುಗಳನ್ನು ಇಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದರೆ, ಕಾನೂನಿನ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಅವನು ಅವುಗಳನ್ನು ಅಕ್ರಮವಾಗಿ ಇಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡಂತಾಗು ವುದು ಸರಿಯಷ್ಟೆ. ಅಂಥ ಸಂದರ್ಭಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಆ ಬಂದೂಕುಗಳೇ ಮುಂತಾದುವನ್ನು ಅತನು ತನಗೆ ಅತ್ಯಂತ ಸಮೀಪ ದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಪೋಲೀಸ್ ಸ್ಟೇಷನಿನ ಚಾರ್ಜಿನಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಆಫೀಸರ ವಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಇಟ್ಟಿರಬೇಕೆಂಬುದಾಗಿ 1890ನೆಯ ಇಸವಿಯ ಮೈಸೂರು ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನದ ಆಯುಧಗಳ ಆಕ್ಟಿನ 11ನೆಯ ಪ್ರಕರಣದಲ್ಲಿ ವಿಧಾಯಕವಾಗಿದೆ. ಈ ರೀತಿಯಾಗಿ ಇಟ್ಟಿರ ತಕ್ಕ ಬಂದೂಕ ಮುಂತಾದುವುಗಳನ್ನು ಆ ಆಫೀಸರು ಮೂರು ವರ್ಷಕಾಲ ತಮ್ಮಲ್ಲಿ ಇಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡಿರಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಆ

(4) Duty in Gold

ಅವಧಿಯೊಳಗಾಗಿ ಆ ಆಯುಧಗಳ ಮಾಲೀಕನು ಲೈಸೆನ್ಸನ್ನು ಪಡೆದು ಅದನ್ನು ಹಾಜರ್ಪಡಿಸಿ, ಆ ಆಯುಧಗಳನ್ನು ವಾಪಸು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳದೆ ಹೋದಲ್ಲಿ ಆ ಆಯುಧಗಳು ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೇ ಸೇರಿಹೋಗಬೇಕೆಂದು ಈಗ ವಿಧಾಯಕವಾಗಿದೆ

ಈ ನಿಯಮಕ್ಕನುಸಾರವಾಗಿ ಕೆಲಸ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಿರುವುದರಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ದೊಡ್ಡ ತೊಂದರೆಯು ಕಂಡುಬಂದಿದೆ. ಪೋಲೀಸ್ ಸ್ಟೇಷನ್ನಿನ ಆಫೀಸರ ವಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಮೇಲೆ ಕಂಡಂತೆ ಇಡಲ್ಪಟ್ಟಿರತಕ್ಕ ಆಯುಧಗಳ ಪೈಕಿ ಅನೇಕ ಆಯುಧಗಳನ್ನು ಅವುಗಳ ಮಾಲೀಕರು ವಾಪಸು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಹೋಗುವುದೇ ಇಲ್ಲ. ಇದರಿಂದ ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಜಮಾವಣೆಯಾಗಿರತಕ್ಕ ಆಯುಧಗಳ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯು ಹೆಚ್ಚುತ್ತಾ ಬಂದು ಅವುಗಳನ್ನು ಸರಿಯಾದ ಸ್ಥಿತಿಯಲ್ಲಿಟ್ಟಿರುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಬಹಳ ತೊಂದರೆ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆಂದು ಕಂಡುಬಂದಿದೆ. ಆದುದರಿಂದ ಮೇಲೆ ಕಂಡಂತೆ ಪೋಲೀಸಿನವರ ವಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಆಯುಧಗಳನ್ನಿಟ್ಟಿರತಕ್ಕ ಅವಧಿಯನ್ನು ಮೂರು ವರ್ಷಗಳಿಂದ ಒಂದು ವರ್ಷಕ್ಕೆ ತಗ್ಗಿಸಬೇಕೆಂದು ಈಗ ಉದ್ದೇಶಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಪೋಲೀಸಿನವರ ವಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಇಟ್ಟಿರತಕ್ಕ ಆಯುಧವು ಅದರ ಮಾಲೀಕನಿಗೆ ಯಾವ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಾದರೂ ಉಪಯೋಗಕರವಾಗಿದ್ದರೆ ಆತನು ಅದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ದರಖಾಸ್ತು ಹಾಕಿಕೊಂಡು ಲೈಸೆನ್ಸನ್ನು ಪಡೆಯುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಒಂದು ವರ್ಷದ ಅವಧಿಯು ಸಾಕೆಂದು ಭಾವಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಆದುದರಿಂದ ಮೂರು ವರ್ಷಗಳ ಅವಧಿಯನ್ನು ಒಂದು ವರ್ಷಕ್ಕೆ ತಗ್ಗಿಸಲು ಅವಕಾಶವನ್ನು ಕಲ್ಪಿಸಿ ಈ ಮಸೂದಾಕಾನೂನನ್ನು ರಚಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.

3. 1925ನೆಯ ಇಸವಿಯ ಮೈಸೂರು ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನದ ಕಾಫಿ ಸೆಸ್ ಆಕ್ಟನ್ನು ಮತ್ತಷ್ಟು ತಿದ್ದುಪಾಟು ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ರಚಿತವಾದ ಮಸೂದಾಕಾನೂನಿನ ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ ನಿಯಮಗಳ ವಿವರಣೆ.

ಮೈಸೂರು ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನದಲ್ಲಿರತಕ್ಕ ಕಾಫಿ ವ್ಯವಸಾಯದ ಜಮೀನುಗಳ ಮೇಲೆ ಒಂದು ಸೆಸ್ಸನ್ನು ವಸೂಲು ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ತಕ್ಕ ನಿಯಮಗಳನ್ನೊಳಗೊಂಡ ಒಂದು ಕಾನೂನು 1925ನೆಯ ಇಸವಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮೊದಲು ಏರ್ಪಟ್ಟಿತು. (ಅದು 1925ನೆಯ ಇಸವಿಯ XIIIನೆಯ ನಂಬರಿನ ಆಕ್ಟು.) ಕಾಫಿಗಿಡಗಳಿಗೆ ತಗಲತಕ್ಕ ರೋಗಗಳ ಕಾರಣ, ಅವುಗಳ ನಿವಾರಣೆ ಮುಂತಾದ ಅಂಶಗಳನ್ನು ನಿರ್ದರಿಸಲು ಪರಿಶೀಲನಕಾರ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ನಡೆಯಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಅನುಕೂಲವಾದ ಒಂದು ಪ್ರಯೋಗ ಪರೀಕ್ಷಾ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರವನ್ನು ಅಥವಾ ಇನ್ನೂ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರಗಳನ್ನು ಏರ್ಪಡಿಸಿ ಅವುಗಳನ್ನು ನಡೆಯಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಬರುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ತಗಲತಕ್ಕ ವೆಚ್ಚಕ್ಕೆ ಹಣವನ್ನು ದೊರಕಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದೇ ಕಾಫಿ ಸೆಸ್ಸನ್ನು ವಿಧಾಯಕಮಾಡಿದುದರ ಉದ್ದೇಶ. ಮೇಲೆ ಕಂಡ ಆಕ್ಟು 1925ನೆಯ ಇಸವಿ ಅಕ್ಟೋಬರ್ 14ನೆಯ ತಾರೀಖಿನ ದಿನ ಜಾರಿಗೆ ಬಂದಿತು ಮತ್ತು ಅದು ಐದು ವರ್ಷಗಳಕಾಲ ಜಾರಿಯಲ್ಲಿರಬೇಕೆಂಬುದಾಗಿಯೂ ಗೊತ್ತಾಗಿದ್ದಿತು. ಆ ಮೇಲೆ, 1930ನೆಯ ಇಸವಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ಆಕ್ಟನ್ನು ತಿದ್ದುಪಡಿಮಾಡಿ, ಮತ್ತೆ ಹತ್ತು ವರ್ಷಗಳ ವರೆಗೆ, ಎಂದರೆ 1940ನೆಯ ಇಸವಿ ಅಕ್ಟೋಬರ್ 14ನೆಯ ತಾರೀಖಿನವರೆಗೆ, ಅದು ಜಾರಿಯಲ್ಲಿರುವಂತೆ ವಿಧಾಯಕ ಮಾಡಲಾಯಿತು. (1930ನೆಯ ಇಸವಿಯ XIIIನೆಯ ನಂಬರಿನ ಆಕ್ಟೇ ಈ ತಿದ್ದುಪಡಿ ಕಾನೂನು.) ಹಾಗೆ ಗೊತ್ತಾಗಿರತಕ್ಕ ಅವಧಿಯೂ ಇನ್ನು ಕೆಲವು ತಿಂಗಳುಗಳಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ಪೂರ್ತಿಯಾಗುವುದಾಗಿದೆ. ಈ ಮಧ್ಯೆ ಬಾಳೆಹೊನ್ನೂರಿನಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಕಾಫೀ ಪ್ರಯೋಗ ಪರೀಕ್ಷಾ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಿರುವ ಪರೀಕ್ಷಾಕಾರ್ಯಗಳಿಂದ ಪ್ರಯೋಜನಕರವಾದ ಫಲತಾಂಶಗಳು ಕಂಡು ಬಂದು, ಆ ಕಾರ್ಯಗಳು ಫಲದಾಯಕವಾಗಿ ಪರಿಣಮಿಸುವುದರಲ್ಲಿವೆ. ಆದುದರಿಂದ ಇನ್ನೂ ಕೆಲವು ಕಾಲದವರೆಗೆ ಕಾಫಿ ಸೆಸ್ಸನ್ನು ವಸೂಲು ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಅವಕಾಶವನ್ನು ಕಲ್ಪಿಸುವುದು ಯುಕ್ತವೆಂದು ಭಾವಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಬಾಳೆಹೊನ್ನೂರಿನ ಕಾಫಿ ಪರೀಕ್ಷಾ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರವನ್ನು ನಡೆಯಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಬರುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ, ಮೇಲೆ ಕಂಡ ಆಕ್ಟಿನ ನಿಯಮಗಳ ಮೇರೆಗೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಪ್ರತಿವರ್ಷವೂ ವಸೂಲಾಗತಕ್ಕ ಅಥವಾ ವಸೂಲಾಗಬಹುದಾಗಿರತಕ್ಕ ಸೆಸ್ ಮೊಬಲಗಿಗೆ ಕಡಿಮೆಯಿಲ್ಲದಷ್ಟು ಮೊಬಲಗನ್ನು ತಾವೂ ಒದಗಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಈ ರೀತಿ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಕೊಡುತ್ತಿರುವ ಮೊಬಲಗು ವರ್ಷವೊಂದಕ್ಕೆ 16,000 ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳಿಂದ ಹಿಡಿದು 18,000 ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳವರೆಗೂ ಆಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಕಾಫಿ ಸೆಸ್ಸನ್ನು ವಿಧಾಯಕ ಮಾಡಿವಸೂಲ್ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟ (ಮೇಲೆ ಸೂಚಿಸಿದ) ಆಕ್ಟು 1940ನೆಯ ಇಸವಿ ಅಕ್ಟೋಬರ್ 14ನೆಯ ತಾರೀಖಿನ ವರಗಾಯಿತು. ಇನ್ನೂ ಹತ್ತು ವರ್ಷಗಳ ಕಾಲದವರೆಗೆ ಜಾರಿಯಲ್ಲಿರುವಂತೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂಬ ಉದ್ದೇಶದಿಂದ ಈಗ ಮಸೂದಾಕಾನೂನನ್ನು ರಚಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.

---

4. ಮೈಸೂರು ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನದಲ್ಲಿ ಚಿನ್ನದಮೇಲೆ ಸುಂಕವನ್ನು ವಿಧಾಯಕ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟ ಮಸೂದಾ ಕಾನೂನಿನ ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ ನಿಯಮಗಳ ವಿವರಣೆ.

ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಆದಳಿತವನ್ನು ನಿರ್ವಹಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟ ಕಾರ್ಯಕಲಾಪಗಳ ವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿಯು ಹೆಚ್ಚುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಮತ್ತು ಜನಗಳ ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಸ್ಥಿತಿಯನ್ನು ಉತ್ತಮಗೊಳಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕೂ ಮತ್ತು ಜನರಿಗೆ ವಿದ್ಯಾಭ್ಯಾಸದ ಸೌಕರ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಕಲ್ಪಿಸಿ ಅವರ ತಿಳವಳಿಕೆಯು ಹೆಚ್ಚುವಂತೆ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೂ ಸಾಧಕವಾದ ಹಲವು ಏರ್ಪಾಡುಗಳನ್ನು ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಕೈಕೊಂಡು ನಡೆಯಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇದರಿಂದ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ವಹಿಸಬೇಕಾಗಿರತಕ್ಕ ವೆಚ್ಚವು ಕ್ರಮೇಣ ಹೆಚ್ಚುತ್ತಾ ಬರುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಹೀಗೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚುತ್ತಿರುವ ವೆಚ್ಚಕ್ಕೆ ಹಣವನ್ನೊದಗಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಹುಟ್ಟುವಳಿಯನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚುಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ವಿಚಾರವನ್ನು ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಪರ್ಯಾಲೋಚಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಈಚೆಗೆ ಚಿನ್ನದ ಬೆಲೆಯು ಬಹಳವಾಗಿ ಏರಿರುವುದರಿಂದ, ಅದರ ಮಾರಾಟದಿಂದ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಗೆ ವರಮಾನವು ಬರುವುದಾಗಿದೆ. ಹೀಗೆ ಬರತಕ್ಕ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಗೆ ವರಮಾನದಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ಭಾಗವು ಮೈಸೂರು ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನದ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರಿಗೆ ಸಂದಾಯವಾಗುವಂತೆ ಏರ್ಪಾಡುಮಾಡುವುದು ಯುಕ್ತವೆಂದು ಭಾವಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ; ಈ ಮೊಬಲಗನ್ನು ಪ್ರಜೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಅತ್ಯಾವಶ್ಯಕವಾಗಿ ಬೇಕಾದ ಸೌಕರ್ಯಗಳ-

NOTIFICATION.

Order No. P. 6267—Legis. 53-39-1, dated Bangalore, the 16th March 1940.

Ordered that the accompanying Act to provide for he imposition and the payment of duty on gold which eceived the assent of His Highness the Maharaja, on the 9th day of February 1940, be published as Act No. XVII f 1940 in the *Mysore Gazette* for general information.

H. V. NARAYANA RAO,
Secretary to Government,
Law Department.

~~ACT No. XVII OF 1940.~~ Bill

THE MYSORE DUTY ON GOLD (~~EMERGENCY) ACT, 1940.~~

(A ~~An Act~~ Bill to provide for the imposition and the payment of duty on gold.)

(~~Received the assent of His Highness the Maharaja on the 9th day of February 1940.~~)

Whereas ~~an emergency has arisen which makes it expedient to impose a duty on gold and to provide for the~~ it payment thereof;

Now therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 12 of the Mysore Legislative Council Act, 1923, it is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title and extent.

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Mysore Duty on Gold ~~(Emergency)~~ Act, 1940.

(*2*) It extends to the whole of Mysore.

Definitions.

2. In this Act, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context—

(*a*) "gold works" means any place where gold is extracted from ore;

(*b*) "owner of a gold works" includes his agents and persons in charge of the gold works; and

(*c*) " prescribed " means prescribed by rules made under this Act.

Imposition and payment of duty on gold.

3. (*1*) There shall be paid by the owner of every gold works on all gold which is produced therein and which is issued out of the premises of such works on and after the 22nd day of March 1940, a duty at the rate mentioned in sub-section (2) and at the prescribed place.

(*2*) The duty on every ounce of gold shall be three-fourths of the amount by which its sale price exceeds one hundred rupees.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this sub-section sale price shall mean the amount realised by sale less prescribed charges, if any.

(*3*) The duty shall be payable in the prescribed manner before the end of the month immediately succeeding that in which the gold is sold.

Recovery of an arear of duty.

4. (*1*) If any duty remains unpaid at the end of the period specified in sub-section (*3*) of section 3, it shall be deemed to be an arrear and the authority to which such duty is payable may, in lieu thereof, recover any sum not exceeding double the amount of the duty unpaid which such authority may in its discretion think it reasonable to require.

(*2*) Any arrear of duty or any sum recoverable in lieu thereof under sub-section (*1*) shall be recoverable as an arrear of land revenue.

Issue of gold from gold works.

5. (*1*) No person shall issue any gold out of the premises of any gold works except in the prescribed manner and until rules in this behalf are made, except in accordance with the general or special orders of the Government.

(*2*) Whoever contravenes any such rule or order shall be punishable with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees or to a sum double the amount of the duty payable on any gold issued in contravention of such rule or order, whichever is greater.

Power to make rules.

6. (*1*) The Government may make rules for carrying out the purposes of this Act.

(*2*) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the powers conferred by sub-section (*1*) the rules may provide for all or any of the following matters, namely:—

(*a*) imposing on owners of gold works the duty of furnishing returns and keeping records and

MYSORE DUTY ON GOLD BILL.

Statement of Objects and Reasons.

The expansion of administrative activities and the introduction of measures calculated to improve the material and moral condition of the people entail a progressive increase of public expenditure and thr question of finding additional revenue is receiving the consideration of Government. In view of the recent large increase in the price of gold, it is considered desirable that a portion of the increased receipts should be made available to the State for expenditure on beneficient measures intended to meet urgent needs of the people. Accordingly an Emergency Act for the imposition and the payment of duty on gold, equal to three-fourths of the amount by which its sale price exceeds one hundred rupees per ounce of gold, in resp of gold produced and issued out of the premises of all gold works on and after the 22nd day of March 1940 was passed (Act XVII of 1940). The present high price of gold is likely to continue and it is proposed to place the Act permanently on the Statute Book

books, prescribing the form of such returns, records and books and the particulars to be contained therein and the manner in which the same are to be verified and all such other conditions thereof as may be necessary ;

(*b*) providing for the regulation of the issue of gold out of the premises of gold works ;

(*c*) providing for the manner in which, the place at which and the authority to which the duty shall be payable and for the recovery of arrears ; and

(*d*) providing for the inspection of gold works.

(*3*) Such rules may provide that any breach thereof shall be punishable with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees.

Provided that the breach of any rule under clause (*b*) of sub-section (*2*) shall be punishable with the penalty prescribed in sub-section (*2*) of section 5.

~~MIRZA M. ISMAIL,~~
~~Dewan~~

7. The Mysore Duty on Gold (Emergency) Act, 1940 (Act No XVII of 1940) is hereby repealed. But any rules made, anything done and any action taken in exercise of any power conferred by or under the said Mysore Duty on Gold (Emergency) Act, 1940, shall be deemed to have been made done or taken in exercise of powers conferred by or under this Act as if this Act had commenced on the 29th day of February 1940

Price :—0-0-6.

Printed by the Superintendent at the Government Press, Bangalore

MYSORE DUTY ON GOLD BILL.

Statement of Objects and Reasons.

The expansion of administrative activities and the introduction of measures calculated to improve the material and moral condition of the people entail a progressive increase of public expenditure and thr question of finding additional revenue is receiving the consideration of Government. In view of the recent large increase in the price of gold, it is considered desirable that a portion of the increased receipts should be made available to the State for expenditure on beneficient measures intended to meet urgent needs of the people. Accordingly an Emergency Act for the imposition and the payment of duty on gold, equal to three-fourths of the amount by which its sale price exceeds one hundred rupees per ~~month~~ ounce of gold, in respect of gold produced and issued out of the premises of all gold works on and after the 22nd day of March 1940 was passed (Act XVII of 1940). The present high price of gold is likely to continue and it is proposed to place the Act permanently on the Statute Book

---

NOTIFICATION.

Order No. P. 6267—Legis. 53-39-1, dated Bangalore, the 16th March 1940.

Ordered that the accompanying Act to provide for the imposition and the payment of duty on gold which received the assent of His Highness the Maharaja, on the 29th day of February 1940, be published as Act No. XVII of 1940 in the *Mysore Gazette* for general information.

H. V. NARAYANA RAO,
Secretary to Government,
Law Department.

~~ACT No. XVII OF 1940.~~

THE MYSORE DUTY ON GOLD (~~EMERGENCY) ACT~~, 1940.

(An Act to provide for the imposition and the payment of duty on gold.)

(Received the assent of His Highness the Maharaja on the 29th day of February 1940.)

Whereas an emergency has arisen which makes it expedient to impose a duty on gold and to provide for the payment thereof;

Now therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 12 of the Mysore Legislative Council Act, 1923, it is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title and extent.

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Mysore Duty on Gold (Emergency) Act, 1940.

(*2*) It extends to the whole of Mysore.

Definitions.

2. In this Act, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context—

(*a*) "gold works" means any place where gold is extracted from ore;

(*b*) "owner of a gold works" includes his agents and persons in charge of the gold works; and

(*c*) "prescribed" means prescribed by rules made under this Act.

Imposition and payment of duty on gold.

3. (*1*) There shall be paid by the owner of every gold works on all gold which is produced therein and which is issued out of the premises of such works on and after the 22nd day of March 1940, a duty at the rate mentioned in sub-section (2) and at the prescribed place.

(*2*) The duty on every ounce of gold shall be three-fourths of the amount by which its sale price exceeds one hundred rupees.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this sub-section sale price shall mean the amount realised by sale less prescribed charges, if any.

(*3*) The duty shall be payable in the prescribed manner before the end of the month immediately succeeding that in which the gold is sold.

Recovery of an arear of duty.

4. (*1*) If any duty remains unpaid at the end of the period specified in sub-section (*3*) of section 3, it shall be deemed to be an arrear and the authority to which such duty is payable may, in lieu thereof, recover any sum not exceeding double the amount of the duty unpaid which such authority may in its discretion think it reasonable to require.

(*2*) Any arrear of duty or any sum recoverable in lieu thereof under sub-section (*1*) shall be recoverable as an arrear of land revenue.

Issue of gold from gold works.

5. (*1*) No person shall issue any gold out of the premises of any gold works except in the prescribed manner and until rules in this behalf are made, except in accordance with the general or special orders of the Government.

(*2*) Whoever contravenes any such rule or order shall be punishable with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees or to a sum double the amount of the duty payable on any gold issued in contravention of such rule or order, whichever is greater.

Power to make rules.

6. (*1*) The Government may make rules for carrying out the purposes of this Act.

(*2*) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the powers conferred by sub-section (*1*) the rules may provide for all or any of the following matters, namely:—

(*a*) imposing on owners of gold works the duty of furnishing returns and keeping records and

books, prescribing the form of such returns, records and books and the particulars to be contained therein and the manner in which the same are to be verified and all such other conditions thereof as may be necessary ;

(*b*) providing for the regulation of the issue of gold out of the premises of gold works ;

(*c*) providing for the manner in which, the place at which and the authority to which the duty shall be payable and for the recovery of arrears ; and

(*d*) providing for the inspection of gold works.

(*3*) Such rules may provide that any breach thereof shall be punishable with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees.

Provided that the breach of any rule under clause (*b*) of sub-section (*2*) shall be punishable with the penalty prescribed in sub-section (*2*) of section 5.

MIRZA M. ISMAIL,
Dewan.

Price: 0-0-6.

Printed by the Superintendent at the Government Press, Bangalore